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JANUARY 18, 1988

CableVision

INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS FOR CABLE TELEVISION MANAGEMENT

THE STORER DEAL GETS DONE

BACK TO SQUARE ONE ON COPYRIGHT

CABLE STOCKS REBOUND

GERMAN TV: WAS IST DAS?

ANNUAL LEADERSHIP FORUM, PART 2

NOW HERE'S THE INDEPENDENTS' NEWS: RATINGS UP, FINANCIAL SKY CLEARING

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FRONT LINE

Copyright scheme overturned 12
It's back to square one in cable copyright following a federal appeals court ruling that operators may not pay royalties only on revenues from basic service attributable to retransmission of broadcast signals.

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The largest black-owned cable system in the country will begin construction in the New York borough of Queens next month, thanks to an innovative lending/equity agreement with Warner Communications.

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WNYW-TV New York is in the news because of Rupert Murdoch's tiff with Ted Kennedy over media cross-ownership rules, but the independent station, like most others around the country, is enjoying better ratings, better revenues and a better image. Cable operators should take notice.
—Photo by Candace Drake

Between the Lines

ESPN had the games and nobody complained

ESPN has completed its first year of National Football League regular season games, and the big news is, there wasn't any big news.

Now hold on a minute, you might say. Didn't the NFL on ESPN produce a combined average rating of 12.4 (a 10.6 cable-only rating), about three rating points higher than the network guaranteed advertisers? And didn't 98 percent of ESPN's universe carry the games, well above the 90 percent circulation figure guaranteed? And wasn't ESPN's production of the games of high quality, so good in fact that most critics said they were indistinguishable from those on the Big 3 networks? And didn't hundreds of cable systems reap an advertising windfall? Yes, yes, yes and yes.

But here's what didn't happen: Nobody—neither Congress, nor football fanatics, nor broadcasters nor the NFL owners—raised a hue and cry that ESPN was undermining the Republic. It seems difficult now to recall the alarums sounded when the deal was announced, mainly to the effect that if *cable* (enunciated with definite distaste) were allowed to stick its nose into the pro sports tent, then what would be next, the Super Bowl?

Well, it remains doubtful that the Super Bowl soon will be carried by a cable network, but after this maiden NFL season on ESPN, that at least has become a real possibility and not rhetoric.

In any event, ESPN specifically and the cable industry generally now is entitled to a small, private smile for successfully achieving a significant milestone; an immense accomplishment done modestly.

—Steve Tuttle
Editor and Associate Publisher

Letters

Your "network bashing" piece in the Dec. 21 edition of *CableVision* was right on target.

The three commercial networks have done a terrific job over the years and will, unquestionably, be around and contribute much to the media mix of the future. You are correct that cable should not engage in "bashing" network efforts or relishing in recent network erosion of audience share. Certainly cable should compete aggressively for programming and audience share against the networks, but to indulge in open or indirect attacks on broadcast network administration or programming is neither good business or effective political strategy.

The cable television industry has grown dramatically and contributed much to the maturation of America's television viewing habits and priorities. As an industry we should take pride in what we've done, but not engage in unprofessional or unproductive criticism of what clearly is the best commercial and non-commercial network television system in the world.

Thanks for reminding us to behave.

Rod Thole
Executive Vice President
Heritage Communications

Amen to your editorial of Dec. 21 subject: "Cable's Network Bashing" from a guy who was thrown out of the network's offices many times in the early days. My Dad taught me as a young man never knock the competition—just do the best job that you can.

Your editorial is timely and well written.

Bill Daniels
Chairman
Daniels & Associates

CableVision

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ABP BPA

Court invalidates copyright allocations

Ruling seen pushing royalties back over $100 million but may ease tensions with Hollywood

By John Wolfe

WASHINGTON—The courts giveth, and the courts taketh away.

Sixteen months ago, a U.S. District Court judge ruled that the U.S. Copyright Office had forced cable operators to pay too much in royalties for retransmitted broadcast signals—a decision which effectively slashed cable copyright payments in half.

But on Jan. 5, the U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, unanimously overturned the District Court's interpretation of the 1976 Copyright Act. Should the three-judge panel's ruling stand, cable operators likely will be required to pay tens of millions of dollars in copyright fees withheld during 1986.

But the reversal could help to create a more favorable climate for negotiations between cable and Hollywood. Immediately after the District Court's ruling, Motion Picture Association of America President Jack Valenti launched a wide-ranging political attack on cable. But with that decision now invalidated—and copyright fees back at their pre-1986 level—the bargaining positions now may be more even, according to some observers.

Some cable officials predicted that the decision may take the steam out of MPAA's vigorous anti-cable campaign. But one Hollywood lobbyist termed that view "wishful thinking." There is "no inclination to let up," he said.

U.S. District Court Judge June Green's July 31, 1986, ruling overturned a policy of the U.S. Copyright Office requiring cable operators to pay royalties based on a percentage of gross revenues from any tier containing retransmitted broadcast signals. Such a system, Green wrote, constituted an unfair double payment because operators already paid affiliate fees to carry cable networks, which make up the bulk of the tiers.

Instead, Green ordered the Copyright Office to craft new regulations enabling operators to pay royalties based solely on revenues directly attributable to broadcast retransmission. The effect of Green's decision was dramatic: In 1985, operators paid a record $103.4 million in copyright royalties; in 1986, that figure dropped to $58.8 million.

In a consolidated case, Green also ruled that Cablevision Systems' interpretation that copyright fees should only be paid on revenues from basic—not all tiers including broadcast signalswas incorrect. Since 1979, Cablevision had kept all local signals on basic and offered distant signals on an optional tier. But Green also dismissed copyright infringement counterclaims filed by MPAA and its member studios, ruling that Cablevision did not violate the "spirit" of the copyright law.

A History of Cable Copyright Payments

Year	Amount
1980	$20,068,172.61
1981	$30,898,793.33
1982	$41,000,523.57
1983	$72,540,051.20
1984	$88,379,810.31
1985	$103,465,003.15
1986*	$58,809,308.28

*Note: the 1986 figure is the first year adjusted for U.S. District Court Judge June Green's Cablevision decision.

The Appeals Court, however, ruled that the lower court should have deferred to the Copyright Office's interpretation of the Copyright Act. Deeming the Copyright Office an "expert agency" is at the heart of the case, according to attorneys, because courts typically defer to an expert agency's interpretation of legislative language if that interpretation is considered "reasonable."

The National Cable Television Association had argued in support of the lower court's decision, claiming that operators should be permitted to pay royalties based on the value of broadcast programming. The Appeals Court, however, took a dim view of that approach, claiming it "reads 'basic service' out" of the Copyright Act. "We find no requirement in the statute or its history that the fee paid by a cable system reflect precisely the value it received from the transmissions," the court wrote.

Moreover, adopting NCTA's interpretation would lead to "methodological wrangles and monitoring expenses far in excess of those required under the Copyright Office's regulation," the court said. "The Copyright Office's interpretation avoids these obvious pitfalls," the court added, "and that practicality alone provides substantial support for the reasonableness of its interpretation."

That reasonableness "is further bolstered by the ability it provides cable systems to control their own destiny," according to the opinion. The court noted that the regulation would not prohibit operators from placing all broadcast signals on a single tier and paying revenues solely on revenues from that tier.

NCTA found solace in that part of the decision. "One of the reasons we originally brought this lawsuit was the concern that the Register of Copyright would require royalty fees to be paid on gross revenues from multiple tiers of service, even where broadcast signals appeared only on one of the tiers," stated NCTA President James Mooney. The Appeals Court, Mooney noted, "has rather clearly signaled it would frown on such a scheme."

The court also upheld Green's decision that Cablevision had incorrectly interpreted the Copyright Act. However, the counterclaims filed by the copyright owners were reinstated, the court said, because Green did not explain adequately her reasons for dismissal.

Cablevision has not determined if it will appeal the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court, but a lawyer for the MSO indicated that the remand may be acceptable. "This is not necessarily a bad decision for Cablevision" because Green still could dismiss the counterclaims with a fuller explanation, said attorney Mark Tauber. "I'm not so sure that we would feel so uncomfortable in district court with Judge Green," he noted.

The cable industry seemed sanguine about the ruling, largely because many industry attorneys had expected the district court decision to be overturned. Indeed, most operators had placed the money saved by reduced copyright payments into escrow accounts pend-

See **Copyright**, *page 16*

Minority report slams Gore bill

Third-party packaging measure is 'bad legislation' offering 'ill-conceived remedies'

WASHINGTON—Legislation sponsored by Sen. Albert Gore, D-Tenn., requiring third-party distribution of scrambled cable programming to backyard dish owners will face stiff opposition should it reach the Senate floor, according to the Commerce Committee's report on the measure.

But it remains uncertain when—or if—S.889 will reach the Senate floor. Gore had hoped to move the bill before the end of 1987; however, observers now predict that the senator's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination could delay action on S.889 until mid-year. Few expect the measure to move before the "Super Tuesday" spate of primaries on March 8.

The Commerce Committee approved S.889 during a tumultuous mark-up session in late November. As reported, the measure would guarantee TVRO owner access to scrambled cable networks, and would require programmers to establish "reasonable financial and character criteria" for third-party distributors. The bill also stiffens the penalties for signal theft and mandates formal inquiries by the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Trade Commission.

In a report rife with misspellings and typographical errors, the committee backed away from previous contentions that dish owners pay more for programming than do cable subscribers. But the committee "believes it is less important to focus on prices and more important to focus on market structure," the report said. Specifically, the panel "is concerned about the incentives to discriminate against home dish owners because of the vertical integration of cable operators and programmers."

During the committee mark-up, communications subcommittee Chairman Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, vowed to fight the measure on the floor, and an opposition report authored by Inouye and Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, termed the bill "bad legislation."

Inouye and Stevens chastised the committee for "moving forward based not on what exists but on what some claim exists." The legislation's "foundation rests on circumstantial, anecdotal and unproven claims," and its "edifice contains ill-conceived and expensive remedies," the senators wrote.

A "fundamental problem" with the bill is that it only would apply to satellite-delivered cable programming, according to Inouye. "To construct a policy based on the type of transmission media used makes little sense," the minority report stated. The bill "skews the marketplace by providing an incentive for cable programmers, and only these programmers, to use other transmission media."

Inouye also cited "a basic problem with the evidence used" to support S.889. "Just because programmers distribute either themselves or only through cable operators does not mean that a competitive marketplace does not exist," he wrote. "The evidence," he added, "is to the contrary."

Inouye predicted the measure would "foster endless litigation," because determining "reasonable financial and character criteria" likely will take "many years and many lawsuits." Such litigation may remain unsettled when the third-party packaging provisions sunset in five years, Inouye suggested.

Sen. John Kerry, D-Mass., also opposed the bill, claiming Senate action on S.889 "is premature, to say the least." The "fundamental premise underlying the legislation is flawed," Kerry wrote, noting that the FCC recently concluded that a competitive C-band direct market is developing without government intervention.

Even if legislation is necessary, S.889 would be "seriously flawed" because it singles out backyard dishes "while discriminating against the development of other promising technologies" such as MMDS, Kerry claimed.

Should the bill reach the Senate floor, Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., has promised to offer an amendment which would curb the volume discounts offered to large MSOs. That measure, supported by Gore, would favor smaller operators and could undermine cable industry opposition to the legislation.

Pressler reaffirmed his intent to offer the amendment to S.889 in the committee report, writing that price discrimination against small, independent cable operators "exists today." Volume discounting, the senator claimed, "has resulted in a competitive imbalance between the largest operators and the rest of the cable competitors in the business."

—John Wolfe

Copyright, *from page 12*

ing the appeal.

NCTA will "study carefully the court's opinion," Mooney said, "to define precisely what it means in operational terms, and to consider whether to appeal to the Supreme Court." That decision will be made by NCTA's board of directors at its Jan. 25 meeting in Los Angeles.

"Given that we now have the opportunity to adjust our tiers and change our prices at will," claimed Community Antenna Television Association President Steve Effros, "we can just put all the broadcast signals on one tier and accomplish what the District Court did."

But with distant signals becoming less important to operators, Effros predicted that the Appeals Court decision would hasten efforts to modify the compulsory license. "The value of the compulsory license to cable just went down to some degree," he noted, "because the cost of the license just went up."

Not surprisingly, MPAA heartily embraced the court's decision. "It's a good feeling to know that reasonable regulations of the Copyright Office have been confirmed," Valenti said.

Meanwhile, the Copyright Office is expected to begin a proceeding to develop regulations implementing the court's guidelines. The Appeals Court also urged the office to clarify its position on cable copyright liability for revenues from tiers marketed in conjunction with tiers which include broadcast signals.

The Copyright Office also likely will seek to recover the estimated $50 million to $60 million in unpaid royalties for 1986. That could prove problematic for operators who acquired systems during the past year, noted attorney Leonard Baxt. "The copyright liability goes to the new owner," Baxt said, "It's an additional cost of doing business." ■

Stocks recover from Black Monday

Big Storer deal, realization of asset values push many issues to pre-crash levels

By Virginia Munger Kahn

NEW YORK—Bolstered by the affirmation of asset values represented by the $2.9 billion Storer deal and the overall upward trend in the market, cable stocks have come back about 20 percent from their post-crash lows. By Jan. 7, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 18 percent since mid-October. However, the next day the market plummeted 140 points.

Among the cable stocks that have performed the best in recent weeks have been Century Communications, Comcast Corp. and United Artists. Analysts say that many of the issues hit hardest in the October crash have gained the most in the winter rally. Barry Kaplan, media analyst with Goldman Sachs & Co., notes that Century Communications "really got hammered" in the crash, falling from a high of $21.75 just before Black Monday to a low of $10 after the crash. Now it is trading close to $17, which represents a 70 percent rise.

Cable stocks spurted the last week in December and posted further gains of 5 percent to 8 percent during the first week in January. That uptick in activity in December is attributed to the announcement of the Storer deal on Dec. 24 and the perception that there were bargains to be had in the over-the-counter market where many cable stocks are traded. The over-the-counter market gained 16 percent the last three weeks of December.

By Jan. 5, cable was among the top five performing industry groups over the last six months, according to *Investor's Daily*, despite a drop in value of 1.4 percent during that period. In trading Jan. 6, the cable group was again one of the top performers, with 3 percent of its issues setting new highs, the newspaper reported.

Analysts note some of the stocks that have performed the best in recent weeks are takeover targets, including Tempo Enterprises and Rogers Cablesystems of America, which are being acquired by Tele-Communications Inc. and RCA parent Rogers Communications, respectively. In addition, some highly leveraged issues that were dumped after the crash have come back strongly.

"Leverage is coming back into fashion," says John Tinker, media analyst with Morgan Stanley, commenting on why Viacom International's stock has gained 20 percent since its Oct. 23 close of $16. "It really is a return to confidence," he says.

That return to confidence has been reflected in the junk bond market lately, reports Mike Marocco, associate at Morgan Stanley, where cable issues now are trading at higher prices. He notes, for example, that Comcast is trading almost at par, yielding 11.75 percent, whereas a few weeks ago it was trading in the low 90s (90 percent of par) with yields of 13 percent. The new issue market is yet to be tested, he notes, but the secondary or trading market is doing better than it has for the last few months.

Despite that return to confidence, there still are cable issues that have made little headway since they plummeted last fall. Among those stocks is Adelphia Communications, which on Dec. 31 was trading almost 10 percent below its Oct. 23 price of $13.75. Tinker attributes the stock's poor performance not only to its high debt levels but also to the small amount of its stock outstanding.

"People are still looking for liquidity," says Tinker, pointing to TCI's strong performance over the last couple of weeks. During this time, TCI consistently has been among the 10 most actively traded stocks in the over-the-counter market. "One reason that it trades so well is that it's easy to get in and out of," notes Tinker.

That lingering effect from the crash also is evident in the fact that cable stocks still are off between 15 percent and 20 percent from their highs of this past summer. TCI is down about 21 percent from its high of $30.25, American Television & Communications is down 20 percent from its high of $29.625, Comcast is off 15 percent and United Cable 14 percent.

Even so, the cable stocks have outperformed the broader market indexes. As of Jan. 7, the over-the-counter market index was down 23 percent from its high, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 25 percent and the S&P 500 was down 22.5 percent. Kaplan attributes that performance to the Storer deal, to the recognition of cable's strong fundamentals, and to a continuing favorable interest rate environment.

For the near-term, most analysts are reluctant to predict which way the market will go, although the drop on Jan. 8 does not bode well for the future. One buy-side analyst, however, predicts that cable stocks still have "a bit more of a run" before the markets test their lows again in another six to eight months. "I would hold them (cable stocks) and not buy, because I'll have a chance to buy them cheaper in the future," he says.

For the longer term, Kaplan is confident cable stocks will continue to outperform the market, primarily because they should perform better in a recessionary environment than most other industries. Interest rates would come down in such a climate, which would further bolster cable values, he notes. "The overriding issue long-term, however," says Kaplan, "is the fundamentals." On that front, "they are still very strong," with assets values continuing to grow at a healthy pace. ■

Biggest gainers since crash week among MSOs and programmers

Exch	Company	Closing Quote 10/23/87	Closing Quote 12/31/87	Percent Change In Period
OTC	Century Communications	12.50	17.75	+42.00
ASE	Tempo Enterprises	5.00	7.00	+40.00
OTC	Rogers Cable Amer.	16.13	22.38	+38.75
OTC	Comcast	18.38	24.63	+34.00
OTC	United Artists	18.50	23.50	+27.03
OTC	TCA Cable TV	23.13	28.75	+24.30
ASE	Lorimar-Telepictures	8.25	10.25	+24.24
ASE	Cablevision Sys. (a)	21.25	26.13	+22.96
ASE	Rogers Communication	19.00	22.63	+19.11
NYS	Playboy Enterprises	10.75	12.75	+18.60

Source: David J. Siegel, Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Higher ratings, cheaper programming pull independent stations out of slump

Things definitely are better, but is market saturated? And what about must-carry?

By Wayne Friedman

For the industry as a whole, 1987 was not a year independent television stations would like to remember. Bankruptcies littered the landscape; national spot advertising revenues creeped along at a measly 4 percent growth rate; and, then, just when the industry thought the worst was over, the must-carry rules were struck down again by a federal court.

But don't think for a moment all stations are singing the blues. Many established indies in big markets are doing just fine, flexing their muscles by airing high-profile, off-network programming. And smaller stations are holding their own, chiefly because program prices have fallen. But each market and station has its own story.

In Chicago, for instance, at WPWR-TV, Program Manager Neal Sabin says that overall it's been a tremendous year for his station. Its sign-on to sign-off performance rose to a Nielsen 2 rating and 4 share in November from a 1 rating, 3 share the year before. In Atlanta, Programming Director Don Hess says WATL-TV's total sign-on to sign-off doubled from a year ago to an 8 share. In fact, he says, two other indies ahead of WATL, WTBS-TV and WGNX-TV, also saw improvements in program performance, gains he says came at the expense of the local affiliates. In Cleveland, WUAB-TV held off the competition to retain its No. 1 ranking as an independent station, sign-on to sign-off. Michael Schuch, vice president and general manager, reports an Arbitron 10 share vs. an 8 share the year before.

Big-ticket programming seems to be at the root of these stations' successes. In general, these independents were able to buy programs like *Family Ties*, *Cheers*, and such first-run stars as *Duck Tales* or *Star Trek: The Next Generation*.

Although popular programming certainly is the key to improved ratings, success or failure at competing stations in the same market help stir the pot. Aiding WUAB's cause, for example, was WOAC-TV. It went into Chapter 11 proceedings, as did the other seven Media Central outlets. Schuch says that in a market such as Cleveland, with four indies, "Whenever you can get rid of your competitors, it helps you." Although WOAC hadn't produced much in the way of ratings, the station's failure helped pull down rocketing program prices. "On the buying side, (WOAC) bought a lot of product, and (that) pushed the price of product up in the market. So, from that point of view, we saw immediate relief." Schuch says Cleveland prices for movie packages, a staple of independents, have plunged up to 50 percent, while sitcoms are off by a "substantial" percentage.

And it isn't only in Cleveland that indies' program prices are falling, pushed down by oversupply and diminished demand. Many stations are so chock full of programming that they have enough to last for the next couple of years. In one extreme case, Harlan Reams, vice president and general manager of KSAS-TV Wichita, Kan., says he has enough to run two independent stations, or 23 years worth of movies and seven years worth of sitcoms.

Deflated program prices have translated into improved financial stability for new or financially-revived independents, such as WQTV in Boston, and its new owner, the Christian Science Monitor. Instead of racing after

What a friend cable has in Fox

Broadcast network advertising on basic cable

	9 months 1986	1st Qtr 1987	2nd Qtr 1987	3rd Qtr 1987	9 months 1987	9 month '87 vs. 9 month '86 increases $	%
ABC-TV	376,824	799,621	195,033	458,483	1,453,137	+1,076,313	+285.6
CBS-TV	43,696	0	5,965	166,097	172,062	+ 128,366	+293.8
NBC-TV	21,177	27,012	48,714	11,168	86,694	+ 65,717	+310.3
FOX	0	81,792	822,078	517,270	1,421,140	+1,421,140	N/A
Totals	441,697	908,425	1,071,790	1,153,018	3,133,233	+2,691,536	+609.4
Totals excluding Fox	441,697	826,633	249,712	635,748	1,712,093	+1,270,396	+287.6

Source: Cabletelevision Advertising Bureau analysis of cable network bar data

Pay-Per-View Supply Chart

January

The Believers (1/6) — Source: Orion
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 114 mins.
Cast: Martin Sheen, Helen Shaver, Robert Loggia.

Blood Diner (1/16) — Source: Vestron
MPAA Rating: NR Running Time: 95 mins.
Cast: Carl Crew, Richard Berks, Rodger Dauer.

Campus Man (1/9) — Source: Paramount
MPAA Rating: PG Running Time: 94 mins.
Cast: John Dye, Steve Lyon, Kim Delaney, Morgan Fairchild.

Dragnet '87 (1/14) — Source: Universal
MPAA Rating: PG-13 Running Time: 106 mins.
Cast: Dan Aykroyd, Tom Hanks, Christopher Plummer.

Forever Lulu (1/1) — Source: Tri-Star
MPAA Rating: PG Running Time: 86.07 mins.
Cast: N/A

La Bamba (1/21) — Source: Columbia
MPAA Rating: PG-13 Running Time: 111 mins.
Cast: Esai Morales, Rosana DeSoto, Elizabeth Pena.

Secret of My Success (1/1) — Source: Universal
MPAA Rating : PG-13 Running Time: 110 mins.
Cast: Micheal J. Fox, Helen Slater, Richard Jordan.

Shadey (1/1) — Source: Skouras
MPAA Rating: PG-13 Running Time: 90 mins.
Cast: Katherine Helmond, Patrick MacNee, Tony Sher.

Summer Heat (1/9) — Source: Paramount
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 83 mins.
Cast: Lori Singer, Anthony Edwards.

Superman IV: The Quest For Peace (1/13) — Source: Warner Bros.
MPAA Rating : PG Running Time: 91 mins.
Cast: Christopher Reeve, Margot Kidder, Gene Hackman, Jackie Cooper.

Walk Like A Man (1/1) — Source: MGM/UA
MPAA Rating : PG Running Time: 86.14 mins.
Cast: Howie Mandel, Christopher Lloyd, Cloris Leachman.

February

Back to the Beach (2/6) — Source: Paramount
MPAA Rating: PG Running Time: 92 mins.
Cast: Annette Funicello, Frankie Avalon, Lori Loughlin.

The Big Easy (2/24) — Source: HBO Enterprises
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 101 mins.
Cast: Dennis Quaid, Ellen Barkin.

Deadline (2/18) — Source: Skouras
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 99 mins.
Cast: Christopher Walken.

Dirty Dancing (2/11) — Source: Vestron
MPAA Rating: PG-13 Running Time: 100 mins.
Cast: Jennifer Grey, Patrick Swayze, Cynthia Rhodes.

Dolls (2/27) — Source: Vestron
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 91 mins.
Cast: Stephen Lee, Guy Rolfe, Hilary Mason.

Eat the Peach (2/1) — Source: Skouras
MPAA Rating: NR Running Time: 95 mins.
Cast: Eamon Morrissey, Stephen Brennan.

The Fourth Protocol (2/1) — Source: Lorimar
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 118 mins.,29 secs.
Cast: Micheal Caine, Pierce Brosnan, Joanna Cassidy.

Good Morning Babylon (2/27) — Source: Vestron
MPAA Rating: PG-13 Running Time: 118 mins.
Cast: Vincent Spano, Charles Dance, Greta Scacchi.

Hot Pursuit (2/6) — Source: Paramount
MPAA Rating: PG-13 Running Time: 95 mins.
Cast: John Cusack, Robert Loggia, Wendy Gazelle.

Jane and the Lost City (2/25) — Source: HBO Enterprises
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: * mins.
Cast: Sam Jones, Maud Adams.

Jaws-The Revenge (2/4) — Source: Universal
MPAA Rating: PG-13 Running Time: 90 mins.
Cast: Lorraine Gary, Lance Guest, Mario Van Peebles.

Kandyland (2/25) — Source: HBO Enterprises
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: * mins.
Cast: Charles Laulette, Kim Evenson.

No Way Out (2/3) — Source: Orion
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 114 mins.
Cast: Kevin Costner, Sean Young, Gene Hackman.

Predator (2/17 — Source: 20th Century-Fox
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 107 mins.
Cast: Arnold Schwarzenegger, Carl Weathers, Eltidia Carrillo.

Note: Running times are approximate.
NR indicates film not rated by MPAA.
* Unavailable at presstime.

Film information provided to International Thomson Communications Inc. by distributors.

Pay-Per-View Services Profile

	LAUNCH	DELIVERY	ENCRYPTION	PROGRAMMING	SUBSCRIBERS
Cable Video Store	April 1, 1986	Satcom 4, tr. 16	VideoCipher II	Movies, how-to's, special events. 24 hours per day, approx. 50 titles per month	Currently serving 16 MSOs nation-wide (40,000 Impulse addressable subscribers)
Private Ticket	July 1985	Standalone	None	Two and one-half hours nightly. One original title, plus up to two licensed films edited for Playboy.	Available in systems serving 185,000 subs (139,000 addressable).
Request Television	November 27, 1985	Galaxy 1, tr. 12	VideoCipher II	Min. of four major motion pictures per week over 14 day cycle, special events	Available in systems serving 3.6 million subs. (2.5 million addressable).
Telstar Channels	June 5, 1986	Spacenet 2, tr 1,3,11,23	VideoCipher II	Channel 1: 2 movies per week,the newest and top-selling. Channel 2: Cult favorites, childrens and top of the charts video store sellers. Channel 3: Additional plays of movies 1 & 2 (frequency channel).	Available in systems serving 120,000 subs (60,000 addressable).
Viewer's Choice	November 26, 1985	VC-1: Galaxy III, tr. 21, VC-2: Galaxy III, tr. 18	VideoCipher II	Channels I & II: First-run movies, special events	Available in systems serving over 3 million subs.

Many complain trade pact leaves U.S. copyright owners still at risk

Hollywood is grumbling, while distant signal 'freebies' will continue for two years

By John Wolfe

The recently signed free-trade agreement between the United States and Canada does not resolve fully the details of compensation for Canadian cable carriage of U.S. broadcast signals, but officials on both sides of the border expect the pact to lead to some form of Canadian copyright legislation by 1990.

But due to Canadian insistence, the "cultural" industries were exempted from most of the agreement, meaning that Canadian limits on U.S. motion picture distribution, U.S. investment in Canadian cable companies and Canadian carriage of U.S. cable networks remain in tact. As a result, many observers expect U.S. interests—particularly Hollywood—to press for removal of those restrictions not covered under the free-trade umbrella.

Cable copyright has been a sensitive issue between the two countries since 1981, when Cancom, the government-licensed common carrier, began uplinking and distributing four Detroit broadcast stations to cable systems throughout Canada. Under Canada's 64-year-old copyright law, cable systems need not pay royalties for retransmitting broadcast signals.

Currently, nearly all Canadian systems are permitted only to carry a "three-plus-one" package—three network affiliates plus a public broadcasting station—from one of a number of U.S. border cities. Broadcast stations from Buffalo, for example, are retransmitted to over 2 million Canadian cable households.

While the Canadian government has endorsed a House of Commons report recommending retransmission compensation, legislation has not yet been introduced. U.S. negotiators had hoped that by including the Cancom issue in the trade talks, the Canadian government would be spurred to change its copyright law (*CV* 5/4/87 p.58).

The formal version of the trade pact mandates copyright payments "where the original transmission of the program is carried in distant signals intended for free, over-the-air reception by the general public." The agreement also sets a Jan. 1, 1990, deadline for the Canadians to begin collecting and distributing royalties.

But despite U.S. efforts to include a compensation scheme, the trade agreement defers to the Canadian legislative process to develop by the 1990 deadline a specific mechanism for determining copyright payments. "We're already committed up here, in the long-term, to bringing in a retransmission right," one Canadian observer said. "That was already laid out before the free-trade agreement was set up."

Canadian cable officials now expect the goverment to pattern their copyright law on the U.S. cable compulsory license. And although the Canadian Cable Television Association initially had lobbyied against retransmission compensation, it now "enthusiastically supports" the trade initiative, according to Nancy Bickford, CCTA vice president of public affairs.

"In most ways, the substance of the issue hasn't changed since the free-trade agreement," Bickford observed. But since "the money starts on the meter as of Jan. 1, 1990," she added, the deal "has given us some new timetables" to move legislation.

The mammoth Canadian copyright revision now is in "phase two," which will include cable retransmission. Bickford said she expects legislation to move this year, with the government forming a copyright board to collect and disburse royalties in 1989.

Like the U.S. copyright system, Canadian operators would be responsible for copyright payments for distant signals. Cancom would pay royalties only for the 4,600 subscribers to its nascent direct-to-home service, which Cancom expects to grow during the next couple of years, according to Susan Cornell, Cancom vice president of regulatory and corporate affairs.

The Motion Picture Association of America, whose members stand to benefit the most from Canadian royalties, has estimated that cable copyright will result in about $10 million per year for U.S. interests. A Canadian House of Commons report puts that figure at roughly $11 million. But Bickford noted that because specific legislation has not yet been introduced, "we could be talking about $8 million

Canadian cable television industry statistics

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Systems in operation	524	564	651	747	827	913
Total basic service subscribers (millions)	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	6.0	6.2
Gross revenues from basic service (millions)	$405	$472	$534	$545	$672	$762
Average monthly rate for basic service	$7.27	$8.12	$8.83	$9.30	$9.96	$10.67

Source: Canadian Cable Television Association

or $80 million."

For Canadian operators, the key question will be how the legislation will define "distant" broadcast signals. Some U.S. officials, for example, have argued that any U.S. signal is distant for copyright purposes. Canadians, meanwhile, have speculated that local signals could include those that reach cable headends off-air.

The definition is crucial, because according to some estimates, nearly two-thirds of the Canadian population lives in the southern portion of the country, within range of at least one U.S. border signal. One Canadian official said the government likely will "come up with a definition with one eye on the American system and one on Canadian reality."

The agreement also called for the establishment of a "joint advisory committee comprised of government and private sector experts" which will review retransmission issues and report to both governments within 12 months.

MPAA, which had lobbied intensely for Canadian copyright liability, would not comment on the free-trade pact. But because the agreement specifically did not apply to the so-called "cultural industries," many issues of importance to the motion picture, cable and broadcasting industries were left unresolved.

The Canadians would not include entertainment in the trade talks largely because of concern for the nation's "cultural sovereignty," according to one source. For example, Canada refused to permit more foreign firms to distribute motion pictures in the country because "we would simply be flooded" by U.S. film product, the source explained.

Additional protectionist measures also were left intact by the trade agreement. Canadian cable operators still will not be permitted to carry any U.S. satellite programming service that directly competes with a Canadian service. While operators recently received permission from the Canadian Radio-Television Commission to carry CNN, FNN, The Weather Channel, C-SPAN and other U.S. services, the systems still cannot offer HBO, Showtime, ESPN or MTV to subscribers.

The free-trade zone also will not extend to U.S. investment in Canadian cable companies. Under Canadian law, all cable and broadcast companies must have 80 percent Canadian ownership.

U.S. broadcasters, too, were disappointed with the final trade pact because C-58, a controversial law which denies tax benefits for Canadian companies which advertise on U.S. television stations, was not repealed. However, the agreement did state that C-58 no longer applies to magazine and newspaper advertising.

The U.S. Senate is expected to ratify the trade agreement later this spring, despite anticipated opposition from some legislators concerned with the cultural industries exemption. However, a clause in the agreement permits either country to take actions against areas not covered by the pact.

Such actions are "not unlikely," according to an aide to Sen. Pete Wilson, R-Calif. Wilson actively has urged Canada to loosen the barriers to entry for the entertainment industries, and has suggested retaliatory legislation which would prohibit Canadian ownership of U.S. cable systems.

That proposal was in response to both the law on foreign ownership of Canadian media companies and to the delays in Canadian copyright reform. Apparently, Wilson's concerns about broadcast retransmissions remain.

"This agreement only contains a promise" to institute copyright liability, the Wilson aide explained. "Basically, we've got two more years of freebies for the Canadians, and that's a problem." The restrictions on U.S. media ownership and motion picture distribution also remain troublesome, the aide said.

The "unwillingness" of the Canadians to deal with cultural issues may mean that "we've got to take some type of compensatory action" against protectionist laws, the aide continued. Canadian ownership of U.S. systems may be "at risk," he suggested, "even if the retransmission issue is settled." ■

FBI raids signal greater attention on piracy problem

Accelerating efforts to thwart satellite piracy, federal law enforcement officials staged separate raids late last month on two satellite dish dealers suspected of modifying VideoCipher II TVRO decoders to illegally receive scrambled programming.

Concurrent with the stepped-up enforcement activities, the Satellite Broadcasting and Communications Association and General Instrument are finalizing a multi-million-dollar public awareness campaign to combat piracy. The effort will debut Feb. 1.

On Dec. 22, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assisted by the Hannibal Police Department and the Missouri State Police, raided Beach Craft Inc., a Hannibal TVRO dealer, and seized descrambler modules, parts, programs, business documents and customer records, said GI.

Search warrants identified Harry Daily Jr. as owner of Beach Craft, and alleged the dealer has been involved in manufacturing, modifying, marketing and distributing illegally modified VideoCipher II decoders. The seized information will be turned over to the U.S. attorney's office for review.

One day later, U.S. Customs Service agents, with help from the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Alabama Bureau of Investigation, seized similar materials from Tri-State Satellite Inc. of Brundidge, Ala. Benny Herring owns Tri-State, according to the search warrants.

The raids came after a series of meetings coordinated by SBCA aimed at convincing federal law enforcement officials to act on piracy. "The great thing is that we've gotten the FBI involved," one SBCA official claimed.

GI, under fire from TVRO industry officials for a perceived lack of responsiveness to the theft of service problem, said that in addition to increased criminal prosecution, civil litigation against pirates also will intensify in 1988. On Dec. 28, GI, HBO and Showtime asked the U.S. District Court in Miami for a summary judgment, permanent injunction and $340,000 in damages against alleged TVRO pirates Shaun Kenny, Bob Cooper and Network Productions.

The federal civil action began when the companies filed suit in March 1987, claiming the piracy activities of Kenny, Cooper and Network Productions violated the theft-of-service provisions of the 1984 Cable Act.

Meanwhile, GI and SBCA are readying an industry-wide anti-piracy campaign aimed at both dealers and the general public, Walker said. That effort will include dealer advice kits on combatting piracy, awareness ads and direct mail pieces.

—John Wolfe

Industry Growth

YEAR	TVHH	Homes Passed	Basic Subscribers	% of TVHH	Pay Subscribers	% of TVHH
1990E	93,900,000	81,783,000	50,706,000	54	32,959,000	35
1989E	92,800,000	79,109,000	48,256,000	52	30,883,000	33
1988E	91,000,000	75,833,000	45,500,000	50	28,665,000	32
1987E	89,300,000	72,460,000	42,725,000	48	26,022,000	29
1986	87,800,000	69,632,000	41,772,000	47	24,101,000	27
1985	86,304,000	64,571,000	36,120,000	42	21,672,000	25
1984	84,600,000	59,989,000	32,994,000	39	19,764,000	23
1983	83,500,000	53,641,000	30,300,000	36	17,877,000	21
1982	82,800,000	49,100,000	28,200,000	34	15,898,000	19
1981	80,700,000	44,000,000	22,596,000	28	11,804,000	15
1980	77,800,000	37,300,000	18,672,000	24	7,780,000	10
1979	76,300,000	32,700,000	16,023,000	21	5,341,000	7
1978	74,500,000	27,200,000	14,155,000	19	2,980,000	4
1977	73,300,000	24,894,000	13,194,000	18	1,466,000	2
1976	71,114,000	21,989,000	12,094,000	17	505,000	1
1975	69,600,000	19,900,000	11,136,000	16	N/A	N/A

Source: CableProFile Data Base, INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH.

Cable barometer

Television households (TVHH)	87,800,000
Homes passed by cable (HP)	69,632,000
Percent of TVHH passed by cable	79.3%
Basic cable subs	41,772,000
Percent of TVHH with basic cable	47.5%
Percent of HP with basic cable	59.9%
Pay cable subs	24,101,000
Percent of TVHH with pay cable	27.4%
Percent of HP with pay cable	34.6%
Percent of basic subs with pay cable	57.6%

Satellite Lineup

Satcom III-R (RCA Americom)

	Transponder
Arts & Entertainment	24
BET	20
Cable Radio Network	4
Cable Value Network	12
Cinemax (West)	23
ESPN (Blackout)	7
Financial News Network	4
Genesis Storytime	3
HBO (West)	13
Home Shopping Network	22
The Learning Channel	2
Lifetime	17
National Jewish Television	18
QVC Network	8
Reuter Monitor Service	18
Showtime (West)	10
Tempo Sound	6
Tempo Television	6
Tempo Text	6
The Travel Channel	16
Trinity Broadcasting Network	3
TV Decisions	24
USA Network (West)	9

Satcom IV (RCA Americom)

	Transponder
Alternate View Network	10
American Movie Classics	10
America's Value Network	5
Biznet	6
Bravo	2
The Fashion Channel	14
Gospel Music Network	3
Hit Video USA	18
Home Shopping Network 2	1
Home Sports Entertainment	11
Home Team Sports	22
Liberty Broadcasting Network	7
Madison Square Garden Network	6
The Motivation Network	3
Moviestime	17
National Black Network	19
New England Sports Network	13
Nickelodeon (West)	4
Nostalgia Channel	21
The Playboy Channel	24
Prime Ticket	20
The Silent Network	23V
SportsChannel-New England	23
SportsVision	9
WPIX—New York	19

Westar III (Western Union)

	Transponder
CNN	5

Westar IV (Western Union)

	Transponder
Atlantic City Horse Racing	6
Cable News Network (CNN)	16
Catholic Telecommunications Network of America	11
Consumer Discount Network	24
National Christian Network	2
International Television Network	10D
Public Broadcasting Service	15, 17, 21, 23
Texas State Network	2

Westar V (Western Union)

	Transponder
Fantasy Unrestricted Network (FUN)	24
FUN Weekend Pay-per-view	24
Moody Broadcasting Network	7D
Pro-Am Sports System (PASS)	8
The University Network	2
Zephyr Weather Information Service	7D

Telstar 303 (AT&T)

	Transponder
American Exxxtasy	19
KTVT (Ft.Worth)	20

Galaxy I (Hughes)

	Transponder
CBN Cable Network	11
Cinemax (East)	19
CNN	7
Country Music Television	13
The Discovery Channel	22
The Disney Channel (East)	4
(West)	24
Electra	18
EPG	3
ESPN	9
GalaVision	20
HBO (East)	23
Headline News	8
The Inspirational Network	17
The Movie Channel (East)	10
(West)	14
The Nashville Network	2
Request Television	12
Seeburg Adult Contemporary	3
Seeburg Contemporary Instrumental	3
Showtime (East)	6
SIN	6
Tempo Text	18
USA Network (East, Central)	21
Video Mall Network	22
WGN	3
WOR-TV	15
WTBS	18

Galaxy III (Hughes)

	Transponder
C-SPAN	24V
C-SPAN II	14V
Eternal Word Television Network	10
National Shopping Club	23
The Meadowlands Racing Network	17
MTV Music Television	17
Nick At Night	19
Nickelodeon	19
Sky Merchant	11
Video Hits One (VH1)	15
Viewer's Choice 1+2	21,18

Spacenet I (GTE)

	Transponder
ACTS	15
SelecTV	13

Note: A company name in parentheses following a service or network designates the transponder owner.
Source: International Thomson Communications Inc.

Top 100 MSO's

Rank	Multiple system operator	Basic subs	
1.	Tele-Communications Inc.	5,200,000	(12/87)
2.	American Television and Communications Corp.	3,500,000	(11/87)
3.	Continental Cablevision	1,517,000	(10/87)
4.	Storer Cable Communications	1,441,000	(11/87)
5.	Cox Cable Communications	1,406,922	(9/87)
6.	Warner Cable Communications Inc.	1,405,349	(12/87)
7.	Comcast	1,200,000	(10/87)
8.	United Cable	1,134,336	(10/87)
9.	Newhouse Broadcasting	1,080,759	(12/87)
10.	Viacom Cablevision	1,047,000	(11/87)
11.	Heritage Communications Inc.	1,030,640	(10/87)
12.	Cablevision Systems Corp.	1,012,647	(1/88)
13.	Jones Intercable	972,495	(11/87)
14.	Times Mirror Cable Television Inc.	912,607	(11/87)
15.	Sammons Communications Inc.	821,033	(9/87)
16.	UA Cablesystems Corp.	780,593	(10/87)
17.	Paragon Communications	650,000	(10/87)
18.	Cooke Cablevision	618,900	(12/87)
19.	Century Communications Corp.	600,000	(12/86)
20.	Cablevision Industries	589,966	(11/87)
21.	Daniels & Associates	573,659	(10/87)
22.	Rogers Cablesystems Inc.	529,708	(12/87)
23.	American Cablesystems Corp.	529,625	(11/87)
24.	Telecable Corp.	524,510	(11/87)
25.	Centel Cable	510,049	(10/87)
26.	Adelphia Communications	451,736	(10/87)
27.	Scripps-Howard	400,000	(10/87)
28.	Wometco Cable TV Inc.	395,679	(12/87)
29.	Falcon Cable Comm.	379,000	(2/87)
30.	Post-Newsweek	374,275	(9/87)
31.	Prime Cable Corp.	348,491	(11/87)
32.	TCA Group	335,023	(10/87)
33.	Multimedia Cablevision	302,280	(11/87)
34.	Tele-Media	297,567	(10/87)
35.	Maclean Hunter Cable TV Ltd.	296,969	(11/87)
36.	Colony Communications Inc.	274,986	(10/87)
37.	Rifkin & Associates	260,000	(10/87)
38.	Lenfest Group	259,240	(11/87)
39.	Western Communications	249,096	(12/87)
40.	TKR Cable Co.	235,204	(11/87)
41.	Communications Service Inc.	210,000	(12/86)
42.	Service Electric Cable TV Inc.	205,000	(11/87)
43.	TCI-Taft	193,806	(11/87)
44.	Hauser Communications Inc.	182,964	(10/87)
45.	Cencom Cable	175,175	(6/87)
46.	Harron Communications	157,051	(11/87)
47.	Greater Media	154,305	(12/87)
48.	Sutton Capital Corp.	152,053	(11/87)
49.	Media General Inc.	151,211	(7/87)
50.	First Carolina Communications Inc.	146,396	(10/87)
51.	Palmer Communications	143,101	(10/87)
52.	Armstrong Utilities	141,988	(11/87)
53.	Essex Communications Corp.	136,540	(11/87)
54.	Marcus Communications	135,766	(11/87)
55.	U.S. Cable Corp.	135,287	(11/87)
56.	Cable Systems USA	133,000	(9/87)
57.	Televents Inc.	128,918	(10/87)
58.	Summit Communications	122,969	(10/87)
59.	Simmons Communications	114,816	(10/87)
60.	Columbia International	114,232	(9/87)
61.	Northland Communications	114,025	(12/87)
62.	Bresnan Communications Co.	113,783	(11/87)
63.	King Videocable	112,829	(10/87)
64.	Sonic Communications	111,585	(8/87)
65.	Harte-Hanks Communications	110,549	(10/87)
66.	Multi-Channel TV Cable Inc.	110,134	(9/87)
67.	Booth Communications	106,779	(10/87)
68.	Scott Cable Communications	106,277	(7/87)
69.	Star Cablevision Group	103,733	(11/87)
70.	M.L. Media Partners	99,101	(10/87)
71.	Susquehanna Broadcasting	98,024	(10/87)
72.	James Communications	92,184	(8/87)
73.	McDonald Group	90,079	(8/84)
74.	Omega Communications	90,000	(11/87)
75.	WEHCO Video	88,114	(10/87)
76.	Coaxial Communications	84,859	(9/87)
77.	United Video Management	84,034	(9/87)
78.	Midcontinent Cable Systems Co.	83,331	(11/87)
79.	Pencor Services	83,261	(8/87)
80.	C-4 Media Corp.	69,462	(10/87)
81.	Maseda Corp.	69,120	(10/87)
82.	Enstar Communications	68,736	(12/87)
83.	Selkirk Communications	68,000	(10/87)
84.	Chambers Communications Corp.	60,798	(11/87)
85.	Mountain Cable Co.	59,336	(9/87)
86.	North American Comm. Corp.	56,739	(11/87)
87.	Insight Communications	55,018	(10/87)
88.	Cardinal Communications	54,800	(11/87)
89.	Hearst Communications of California	52,892	(11/87)
90.	State Cable TV	50,886	(10/87)
91.	Helicon Corp.	50,000	(12/87)
92.	Galaxy Cablevision	49,006	(9/87)
93.	Commonwealth Cable Systems	48,020	(11/87)
94.	Dowden Communications	47,386	(10/87)
95.	Joseph Gans Cable TV	46,532	(11/86)
96.	New England Cablevision	46,298	(10/87)
97.	Prestige Cable TV, Inc.	44,558	(11/87)
98.	Douglas Communications	43,000	(12/87)
99.	Tidal Communications	40,230	(10/87)
100.	Acton Corp.	38,560	(10/87)

Subscriber counts are provided by MSOs and systems to *CableVision* magazine. Figures will be updated quarterly unless information is provided by MSOs or systems. Send updates to *CableVision*, Attention: Candace Drake, Cable Stats, 432 Park Avenue South, Suite 1109, New York, NY 10016.

Top 100 Systems

Rank	Location	Operator	Basic subs	
1.	San Diego, CA	Cox Cable	287,846	(9/87)
2.	Woodbury (Long Island), NY	Cablevision Systems Corp.	286,284	(10/87)
3.	Manhattan, NY	ATC	233,200	(6/87)
4.	San Antonio, TX	Rogers Cablesystems	221,894	(12/87)
5.	East Orange, NJ	Maclean Hunter	195,644	(11/87)
6.	Puget Sound, WA	Viacom	193,000	(11/87)
7.	Houston, TX	Warner Cable	183,432	(12/87)
8.	Honolulu, HI	ATC	182,500	(6/87)
9.	Phoenix, AZ	Times Mirror	182,064	(11/87)
10.	Hartford/Plainville/Vernon, CT	United Cable	166,828	(10/87)
11.	Wayne, NJ	UA Cablesystems	158,104	(10/87)
12.	Cincinnati, OH	Warner	157,332	(12/87)
13.	Louisville/Jeff. Co., KY	Storer Communications	157,300	(11/87)
14.	Englewood, CO	United	155,355	(10/87)
15.	Hampton Roads, VA	Cox Cable	150,103	(9/87)
16.	Tulsa, OK	United	149,797	(10/87)
17.	Atlanta, GA	Prime Cable Corp.	147,161	(11/87)
18.	Fairfax, VA	Media General	147,149	(11/87)
19.	Rochester, NY	ATC	145,300	(6/87)
20.	Cherry Hills, NJ	NYT	145,075	(7/87)
21.	Orlando,FL	ATC	143,500	(6/87)
22.	Jacksonville, FL	Continental Cablevision	142,353	(10/87)
23.	Kansas City, MO	ATC	130,000	(6/87)
24.	Baltimore County, MD	Comcast	130,000	(10/87)
25.	Buffalo, NY	Adelphia Communications	128,105	(4/87)
26.	San Jose/Campbell, CA	Gill Cable	128,000	(11/87)
27.	Erie County, NY	Adelphia	127,160	(3/87)
28.	Manhattan, NY	Paragon Cable	126,000	(9/87)
29.	Seattle, WA	Tele-Communications Inc.	125,000	(12/86)
30.	Memphis/W. Memphis, TN	ATC	120,400	(6/87)
31.	Long Island, NY	Viacom	119,000	(11/87)
32.	Charlotte, NC	ATC	118,791	(3/87)
33.	San Francisco, CA	Viacom	116,000	(11/87)
34.	Pompano, FL	American Cablesystems	111,422	(11/87)
35.	Austin, TX	ATC	110,900	(6/87)
36.	St. Louis Co., MO	Cencom Cable	109,732	(6/87)
37.	Warren, NJ	TKR	107,511	(11/87)
38.	San Diego, CA	ATC	107,400	(6/87)
39.	Toledo, OH	Blade Communications	105,470	(10/87)
40.	San Juan, PR	ML Media Partners	104,823	(11/86)
41.	Dallas, TX	Heritage	100,713	(3/87)
42.	Southeast Michigan	Comcast	100,031	(10/87)
43.	Jefferson Parish/Kenner, LA	Cox Cable	98,773	(9/87)
44.	Wilmington, DE	Heritage	97,954	(10/87)
45.	Grand Rapids, MI	UA Cablesystems	96,817	(10/87)
46.	Escondido, CA	Times Mirror	94,345	(11/87)
47.	Pinellas County, FL	Vision Cable	93,930	(9/87)
48.	Dade/Broward, FL	Storer	93,700	(11/87)
49.	Indianapolis, IN	Comcast	92,000	(10/87)
50.	Tacoma, WA	Viacom	91,000	(11/87)
51.	Richmond, VA	Centinental	89,839	(11/87)
52.	Raleigh/Durham, N.C.	ATC	86,196	(3/87)
53.	Wichita, KS	Multimedia Cablevision	86,448	(11/87)
54.	Worcester Complex, MA	Greater Media	85,063	(12/87)
55.	Pittsburgh, PA	TCI	85,000	(12/86)
56.	Nashville, TN	Viacom	85,000	(11/87)
57.	Naples, FL	Palmer Communications	84,307	(10/87)
58.	Boston, MA	Cablevision Co.	83,942	(10/87)
59.	Orange County, CA	Times Mirror	82,637	(11/87)
60.	Greensboro, NC	ATC	82,000	(11/87)
61.	Harrisburg, PA	Sammons Communications	80,647	(9/87)
62.	Las Vegas, NV	Prime	80,612	(11/87)
63.	Milwaukee, WI	Warner	80,000	(9/87)
64.	Dover, Morristown, NJ	Sammons	79,361	(9/87)
65.	Baton Rouge, LA	Daniels & Assocs.	78,669	(10/87)
66.	Akron, OH	Warner	77,202	(12/87)
67.	Columbus, OH	Warner	75,774	(12/87)
68.	New Orleans, LA	Cox Cable	75,581	(9/87)
69.	Oakland County, MI	United	75,226	(10/87)
70.	Allentown, PA	Service Electric	75,000	(9/87)
71.	Flint, MI	Comcast	75,000	(10/87)
72.	South Bend, IN	Heritage	74,492	(5/87)
73.	Melbourne/Cocoa, FL	ATC	74,200	(6/87)
74.	Medford Complex (Boston Suburbs), MA	Warner	74,043	(12/87)
75.	Cleveland Heights, OH	Viacom	74,000	(11/87)
76.	Santa Monica, CA	Century Communications	74,000	(5/86)
77.	Providence/Warwick, RI	Times Mirror	73,554	(11/87)
78.	Cook County, IL	Continental	72,645	(10/87)
79.	South Texas, TX	Heritage	72,638	(10/87)
80.	Contra Costa Co. CA	Televents	72,252	(10/87)
81.	Ocean County, NJ	Adelphia	72,110	(10/87)
82.	Omaha, NE	Cox Cable	71,340	(9/87)
83.	Fayetteville, NC	ATC	70,136	(3/87)
84.	Des Moines, IA	Heritage	69,661	(10/87)
85.	Hillsborough, FL	Paragon	69,000	(9/87)
86.	St. Petersburg, FL	Paragon	69,000	(9/87)
87.	Little Rock, AR	Storer	68,800	(11/87)
88.	Lower Fairfield Co., CT	Cablevision Co.	68,442	(10/87)
89.	Indianapolis,IN	ATC	67,600	(6/87)
90.	Greater Bridgeport, CT	Cablevision Co.	67,570	(10/87)
91.	Oklahoma City, OK	Cox Cable	67,489	(9/87)
92.	New Haven, CT	Storer	67,100	(11/87)
93.	Syracuse (suburbs), NY	NewChannels Corp.	66,952	(12/87)
94.	Lincoln, RI	Heritage	66,894	(10/87)
95.	Birmingham, AL	ATC	66,254	(3/87)
96.	El Paso, TX	Paragon	66,000	(9/87)
97.	Winston-Salem, N.C.	Summit Communications	65,846	(10/87)
98.	Monterey, CA	Western Communications	64,987	(12/87)
99.	Charleston, S.C.	Storer	63,800	(11/87)
100.	Sarasota, FL	Storer	63,200	(11/87)